

THE DAILY BEE.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, 1889. County of Douglas, ss.

Average, 20,007. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. George H. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company.

THE PROSPECT OF SIX WEEKS OF tariff debate is a cruel infliction on the public printer and taxpayers.

HAVING BEEN repudiated by both parties the council combine is without a valid excuse for official existence.

ASA measure of precaution, the roll should be called on the dependents of the combine to determine whether they are properly provided for.

MEMBERS of the council combine whose families have not been fully provided for by the city should promptly file applications with Major Wheeler.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S early training as a newspaper man was conspicuously shown when he sprung the deadly parallel column on Lord Salisbury.

CONFLICTING reports of the Central American war furnish a rich variety of victories for both sides, leaving the reader to pay his money and take his choice.

NEVER in the history of Nebraska were there so many political tickets as will be given the voters this fall. The man who is not suited will be very fastidious.

WHILE the tariff is under discussion we would suggest that the import duty on jim-jam cocoons who come to Nebraska to save "our boys" should be increased.

FREEDOM shrieked when Kosciuszko fell, and children sobbed when Colonel Sobieski folded his tent in the suburbs of Omaha and silently marched away to parts unknown.

THE first test of the Australian ballot system has been made in Indiana, at a special municipal election. The Hoosiers express themselves delighted with the change.

NOW that Postmaster-General Wannamaker has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the capture of mail robbers, the business of catching road agents is given a new impetus.

THE decaying state of Nevada shows a scant population of forty-five thousand in the census. This gives about ten thousand able-bodied votes to the state, and furnishes an accurate idea of what it costs to maintain political ascendancy in the state.

THE secretary of the Interior has ordered a recount of the census of the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. This will doubtless settle the question of population and white-winged peace will again brood over the twin cities.

THE people's municipal league is the name of a new organization in New York city. The first plank of the platform reads: "Municipal government is business, not politics." We fear this is not comprehensive enough.

JUDGE BREWER of the supreme court points out in an interview the disastrous effect of the house original package bill, should it become a law. He asserts that it will enable a state to close its doors against the products of another, and lead to annoying and injurious litigation.

THE BEE today prints a crop report from some seventy counties in Nebraska, which is gratifying in the extreme. While the average yield of corn and oats will not equal the crop of last year, there will be an abundance.

AN ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY.

If it is true, as reported, that President Harrison has drafted a message to congress urging the adoption of the scheme of trade reciprocity with the countries south of the United States proposed by Secretary Blaine, this is to be made the policy of the administration rather than of an individual member of it, and consequently its importance would be very greatly increased.

Very little attention might be given by the countries interested to the discussion of this matter so long as it is advocated only by the secretary of state, but as soon as it shall be adopted as an administrative policy it may be expected to receive serious consideration from the southern countries.

There appears to be little reason to doubt that the president favors the general plan suggested by Mr. Blaine, but it is not certain that he will once announce this to the country in the form of a message to congress, owing to the fact that the larger number of republicans in both houses are not friendly to the proposed policy.

Only one leading republican representative has so far pledged himself to support the scheme, and while there are several prominent senators who have, the majority are not favorable, or at any rate do not think it expedient to attempt to carry the scheme into effect at present.

Undoubtedly the president has been advised not to press the matter at this time, and he may conclude that this would be the wiser course, deeming it sufficient for the country to know that the proposed policy is approved by the administration.

Meanwhile Mr. Blaine continues to insist that the course he suggests is the only one that promises any real advantages to the country, and unquestionably his views are gaining adherents. In his last letter to Senator Frye, Mr. Blaine presents a most plausible argument in defense of his position.

He points out that Spain has long been anxious to enter into reciprocal relations of trade with the United States, and he finds in the policy now proposed in the tariff bill regarding sugar a remarkable change of opinion from that which caused the failure of reciprocity with Spain some years ago.

He says the only danger of our not securing advantageous treaties now is the possible belief of the sugar-producing countries that we are anxious for free sugar, that by patient waiting they can secure all they desire without money and without price. He submits the question, certainly pertinent and worthy of careful consideration, whether we shall pay for all the sugar we import in cash or seek a reciprocal arrangement by which a large part of it may be paid for in pork and beef and flour, in lumber and salt and iron, in shoes and other things.

In short, says Mr. Blaine, should we pay for it all in cash or try friendly barter in part? and he thinks the latter course the highest form of protection and the best way to promote trade.

Unquestionably it is desirable that we should pay for a part or all of the sugar and any other commodities we import with our products of the farm and factory. Everybody must agree to that proposition. But the difficulty is that the facts are not of a nature to justify belief that the results of the policy proposed by Mr. Blaine would be such as he anticipates.

They are of a character to suggest that the saving to our people of nearly sixty million dollars of sugar duties would be a greater benefit to them than the trade likely to be obtained from reciprocity under the conditions urged by Mr. Blaine. The total value of our exports to our southern neighbors last year was not equal to the amount paid by the people of the United States in sugar duties, and while it is undoubtedly true that we might under more favorable conditions than now export materially enlarge our exports to the southern countries, it is very questionable whether the plan of the secretary of state would produce the results which could alone justify its adoption.

It is probable that we are already sending to the southern countries very nearly as much of our food products as they would take under any circumstances, and our manufacturers cannot compete in South America with those of Europe.

CHANCES OF THE ELECTION BILL. The reference in the senate of the election bill passed by the house to the committee on privileges and elections is to be regarded as necessarily improving the chances for this legislation at the present session. It has simply taken the regular course, the fact that the bill was kept so long on the table being no indication of any general hostility to it among the majority party in the senate.

which would certainly occupy another six weeks and might run on until the date for the meeting of the second session of congress.

It is highly probable that when the tariff matter is disposed of most of the senators will be found ready to go home and very unwilling to remain.

But aside from this is the fact that a considerable minority of republican senators are not friendly to the proposed legislation, believing that it is not expedient. These will be strengthened in their position, and perhaps numerically also, by the petitions that are going to the senate from southern republicans and northern business interests protesting against the election bill.

It is plain that the republicans generally in the north are not heartily in sympathy with the proposed legislation, and coupling this fact with the distinct opposition of southern republicans, on the ground that the legislation would certainly work harm to the republican cause in the south, it is reasonable to suppose that republican senators will see the wisdom of at least deferring action. Even if an election bill became a law as late as October it could not become operative in the congressional elections of this year, so that there is no urgency demanding action at the present session.

It seems pretty safe to predict that there will be no change this year in the laws regulating federal elections.

The excuse given by the Union Pacific for the recent reduction of its working force was that business had fallen away. As a matter of fact, the company is doing more business than in any summer in its history. This is especially true of the Nebraska portion of the system. The regular and extra trainmen are all busy, and a majority of them compelled to work overtime—an unusual feature of midsummer railroading.

The same conditions prevail on all leading roads in the state, clearly proving that the railroad traffic has not fallen off.

The work of redistributing the wards of the city must be undertaken on a broad basis. Patchwork will not meet the emergency. An organized effort should be made by the voters of every ward to procure the necessary petition authorizing action by the council, so that the city as a whole can be redistributed. The increased expense is trifling compared with the advantage of securing a full vote, and expediting the count.

THE WESTERN EMPLOYEES. Star City Journal. The probability is that Nebraska under the new census will be entitled to seven congressmen instead of three, as at present. This is the way the west is getting there politically.

SOME FREE ADVERTISING. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Mrs. Frank Leslie to the Associated Press, Dr. To several thousand lines of advertisement by cable and otherwise in the matter of one Mr. De Leuzville. Phases noted.

WHERE ARE THOSE VOTERS NOW? World Telegram. The day has gone by when democrats can say the colored man in the south is voting as the democratic ticket. The figures show that the hundreds of thousands who voted when there were deputy marshals at the polls do not vote at all now. There is no getting around this ugly fact.

A WASTE OF ENERGY. Chicago Tribune. A Kansas man, under the expenditure of much time, labor, and expense, and waste of gray matter, has evolved a burglar-proof and burglar-proof. Genies often takes unnecessary pains to accomplish its end. He could have made any ordinary house burglar proof and burglar proof by the investment of 50 cents in a little saw-eyed dog.

THE GROWLS ARE EXTENDING. Boston Herald. It is time to call a halt on appropriations unless the republican party is anxious to meet on the stump in the coming campaign the charge of gross extravagance. There are a good many towns and cities that would like public buildings, but these can wait. The republican party has promised reduction of taxation, and this promise must be made good.

THE DIFFERENCE IS MARKED. Kansas City Journal. It must be rather mortifying to English pride to have to confess that "Mr. Blaine proves able in controversy than Lord Salisbury," and that "the representatives of England seem more liberal in Blaine's hands." That is a fact, however, can hardly be seriously denied by even the staunchest friends of the English premier. It is probably no relation of confidence to assert that the latter has discovered that there is a vast deal of difference between dealing with Mr. Bayard and Mr. Blaine.

KALAMAZOO'S CLAIM TO GAME. New York Sun. A wild, exultant, hillbilly, the cannon's bark, the shrill hurro, proclaim the joy of Kalamazoo over the fact that a recent census that she has 18,000 instead of 15,000 inhabitants. In view of the universal fame of the Michigan metropolis, this joy seems a little unnecessary. What do the folks in Sydney and San Francisco care whether Kalamazoo has a few thousand inhabitants more or less?

HAPPY NEBRASKA. Trophic (Kans.) Democrat. The Democrat congratulates the republicans of Nebraska on the eminent display by them in tabling the resolution endorsing prohibition. This action by the Nebraska republicans, followed up as it will be by the ringing resolutions of the democracy, when assembled in state convention, against sumptuary legislation, will insure the crushing defeat of prohibition in Nebraska.

prohibition, only to be snowed under by an enormous majority next November at the ballot box.

The pretensions interstate conference held last winter at Omaha for the purpose of luring the Nebraska republicans into the pitfall of prohibition has proven an utter failure.

Happily for the welfare of the people of our state, they rejected the wily utterances of Messrs. Trotman, Bradford & Co. at their true worth. The "Kansas fox, who had lost his tail," could get no companions in his misery among the shrewd business men of Nebraska.

Hall and well done to the great conservative element in the republican ranks in Nebraska! The heresy of prohibition—a curse in the dangerous disguise of morality—will find no lodgment in our state.

Kansas may languish and lose in population, under the control of the fanatics, but under a more, broader and more beneficent policy the leading towns and sailing port of Nebraska will continue to rapidly prosper, leaving the San Francisco state each year farther behind in the race of prosperity.

NEBRASKA'S GOVERNOR. Kearney Enterprise. Governor Thayer received a handsome complimentary vote for a third term in the Lincoln convention and then gracefully withdrew his name. With this not he disappears from the field of active politics.

No man ever went of the arena possessing the respect and confidence of the people more. His has been a service long and varied, but in the whole of it no one has ever discovered an act of dishonesty or an act contrary to public policy. As a gallant general on the battlefield, as United States senator, as governor of Wyoming and Nebraska, he has been a reliable and successful officer. In his present service he has been a watchful executive, always responding promptly to the demands of the people and always anxious to keep Nebraska at the head of the parade.

The state cannot afford to dispense with his rich experience and ability at the end of his term of governorship. Somewhere a place should be found to utilize it. The Enterprise believes every citizen of Nebraska counts heartily in these sentiments.

PREMIAL TRIBUNE. Governor Thayer manifested an admirable spirit in the state convention. During the process of the balloting he sent word to the voters to vote for the republican ticket as a candidate for re-nomination and that he would promise his most cordial and enthusiastic support to the nominee, whoever he might be, pledging himself to take the stump in behalf of the whole ticket.

This is a splendid spectacle and is an earnest of the loyal support of the ticket and enthusiasm which is to prevail during the long campaign which is before us. This spirit indicates that the governor is deeply appreciative of the many high honors which the party has bestowed upon him. He is an old war horse and when he takes the stump for the ticket this fall he will stir up the peoples they have never before been stirred.

HIGH LICENSES AND DRUNKENNESS. Cleveland Leader. The claim is often made by the advocates of prohibition, in states and localities where it means virtually free whisky as well as in the parts of the country where prohibition by law can be made something. The prohibition in fact, that high license does not lessen the drinking of intoxicating liquors and that the cutting down of the number of saloons has nothing to do with the number of drunkards.

This argument against the only form of restriction of the liquor traffic which is effectively enforced in many places, is negated with such persistence and vigor as to induce us to uphold those men who deplore the evils of the liquor traffic that too much prominence cannot be given to the official statistics which show the changes in the number of arrests and commitments for intoxication in the great city of Philadelphia since the high license law went into effect in Pennsylvania.

The ninth annual report of the Law and Order society of Philadelphia shows that the number of licensed saloons in that city was 5,770 in 1887, before the Brooks law went into effect, which fell to 4,746 in 1888, and 4,720 in 1889, ending in 1890 and 1891 the number of saloons in that city was 4,720. For all kinds of offenses was as follows: 27,967, 18,218 and 19,159. The decrease in the year after the high license law went into effect was 9,610, or about one-third and the slight increase from 1888-90 to 1889-90 was easily accounted for by the larger number of licenses granted. In the matter of arrests and commitments for intoxication on Sundays, the change for the better was even more remarkable. From June 1, 1887, to June 1, 1888, there were 2,101 such arrests; in the next twelve months, 1,281 and in 1888-89, only 881. In the year ending May 31, 1890, there were 611 Sunday arrests for intoxication, another very marked result, at least in part, of the law in the number of saloons.

In the face of such figures only willful blindness, we think, can refuse to see in high license a more or less successful expedient to evade such a conclusion, and the experience of cities much smaller than Philadelphia demands the same conclusion. The results can be traced from an attempt at absolute prohibition. In great centers of population and in the most advanced portions of the country, the choice between high license and prohibition is simply a matter of this: Is it better to have a large number of saloons, or to have a few saloons and a vast amount of lawless and virtual free whisky instead of the cutting down of saloons and the number of saloons?

POLITICAL GOSSIP. A young woman at Madison, Ind., being frightened, screamed loudly and dislocated her jaw. And now a married man in Madison are trying to frighten their wives.

Is an outbreak of virtuous and able indignation in the Thirteenth assembly of the Republican party of its last session. His exhortation, Marcus, and his clerk assisting complicity, his father, who has written thirty-seven editorials for the Fremont Herald, and whose fame as a journalist is not confined to that city alone, assisted by their banquets, Jay Homery Tschuck and Colonel Jim Jam. Danaham, consent to entertain the party, their combined efforts will be sufficient to "do up" this great home comfort and festive companion. But this is where their ill-fated minds lead them astray. Demonstrations to this effect will appear a little later on.

prize, felt better over the defeat of MacCall than Richards himself.

Judge Gillis of Burt county guesses that the independent convention will nominate Leese for governor. He also has a vague idea that his neighbor, Sutherland, may be nominated for the office of secretary of state.

Amid all these cyclones and bursting clouds it is gratifying to know that Dave Butler has agreed to speak but ten minutes at the independent convention.

A lithographic war map of Central America will be given to the person guessing the number of inches a man can have in three days by the honey-handled editor of our double-dicked contemporary.

The old adage which reads "go away from home to hear the news" is exemplified in the following dispatch to the New York Times concerning the recent republican state convention: "The anti-monopolists won the first skirmish in the election of Church Howe as temporary chairman." Farmer Howe represented all the anti-monopolist elements in Nebraska and part of Kansas and Iowa.

The Lincoln democrats had a scrap in their convention. Callahan attempted to give the delegation to Bryan for congress, but ex-Mayor Sawyer, a Morton man, objected. An excitement prevailed and some loud words were indulged in, resulting in Sawyer's victory. According to his own Lancaster will be divided on Bryan. Gage county will also interpose an objection and white-winged peace will doubtless get a black eye all along the line.

Mr. Richards, being a civil engineer, would doubtless plan a good campaign. He should make it a point to tunnel through democratic counties.

Mr. O. M. Kenna of the Third does not seem to be getting up much enthusiasm. He is perhaps waiting for the other fellows to do something.

If Mr. Dorsey has any fences to repair, he should prepare to repair them now.

Attorney General Leese announces it as his intention to practice law in Lincoln as soon as his term of office expires.

Those who have his confidence say that Dick Norval of Seward is willing for his name to be placed before the congressional convention of the Second district provided there can be no agreement reached on the numerous other candidates. Dan Nettleton is of the same opinion concerning his name.

A. E. Caley, of St. Paul, will be satisfied if he can get back to the lower house this winter.

Miss Daugherty, now of Keith county, and formerly of Saline, found all the satisfaction he wanted in the action of the recent convention in favor of the political frame of Church Howe.

After all the numerous conventions are held and the willing ones have been placed in the field, they should call a meeting and individually agree that there is to be no campaigning during the days. In the hot and sultry days of August, a fellow citizen over hot can't be button-holed and yanked around the corner in order to promise that his wavering allegiance is centered beyond the strength of a dollar of our odds to change it. The programme should be plainly laid out, and the matter should be allowed at least a thirty day rest. A determined plunger about September 3 will be all sufficient. Let the dog-days be devoted to a completion of the other fellow's record and the preparation of a statement concerning the good qualities and countless virtues of yourself. This advice carefully followed will insure a peace of mind that passes all understanding.

Mr. Paul Vandervoort will sell at public auction his Sargo county grove. Mr. Harry C. Clark will guarantee it to be as recommended.

It is said that there are many anxious faces in two or three different offices at the capital. January 1 the changes occur, and the clerks are wondering if they cannot pull a string of some kind that will hold their jobs for them. It was Mr. Shakespeare who cleverly remarked during the convention two years ago, that a man's head was away under a plug hat if his job depended upon the whims or success of a politician.

built through Dakota City and from there made a curve to the west, crossing the great Sioux reservation, and enter the Black Hills by the most direct route possible.

A physical training club has been organized at Dunlap.

The four-year-old son of Henry Schoeber of Davenport fell into the family cistern and was drowned.

Fred Walton, a Muscatine boy, tried to stop a runaway team and was probably fatally injured.

An English syndicate has offered Knapp, Stout & Co. of Dubuque \$7,000,000 for their mill property and pine lands.

It is expected that 40 old soldiers will be present at the western Iowa veterans' reunion at Denison the 27th and 28th.

J. H. Neesham, a Methodist churchman, of Dunlap rather than face charges of wife larceny.

R. J. Perrine, a prominent citizen of Albia, dropped dead of apoplexy the other day. His brother died in a similar manner a year ago.

George Kunkel, the fifteen-year-old Keokuk horse thief, has been sent to the county jail for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. He gave his name as George K. K. K.

The twelve inmates of the Linn county jail at Marion attempted to dig their way to Henry's front and garden. The attempt had almost succeeded when they were discovered by the sheriff, who induced them to remain his guests for a while longer.

A peculiar and distressing case is that of A. D. Patton of Gilman. He has been confined to his bed for some time with rheumatism and paralysis, and the other day while suffering with these ailments he was obliged to shut out the light. When he opened them again his sight was gone.

Benjamin Smith of Colfax's Grove township, Lincoln county, now a well-to-do farmer, was one of the hardy land that made the desperate journey across the Rocky Mountains with the late General John C. Fremont in 1842. He has a number of children that came near being the destruction of the entire party.

A young daughter of William Simmons of Millersburg left her home a week ago and has not been heard of since. Her mother is so anxious to get her home that she is evening the girl had been out late and upon coming home was chastised by her mother. She left home to her own accord, and was never entertained that she has carried the threat into execution.

Mrs. Lydia Bailey Putnam died at Clinton last week. She was born in Vermont, was born at Topsham, Vt., and was married to Samuel P. Putnam September 18, 1837. With her husband she settled in Chicago in 1844. Her husband died there in 1858. Both were descendants of the Putnams of revolutionary fame, their ancestors coming to America 250 years ago.

Beyond the Rockies. Elko, Nev., wants a fish hatchery to be situated in that state.

The Montana republicans will hold their state convention at Battle September 11. Incendiaries are charged with originating the recent fire at Spokane Falls, Wash. Joseph H. Cannon has been appointed territorial librarian of Utah to succeed A. H. Nash. Over five hundred thousand pounds of wool were shipped from Fort Benton, Mont., last week. Helena, Mont., has four daily and fifteen weekly newspapers, with several more in prospect. Governor Stevenson of Idaho has commenced running a stage line from Boise City to Idaho City.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

Full Text of Propositions to Amend the State Constitution. MEMORIALS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS. Acts Submitting Prohibition, License Regulation, Providing for Five Supreme Judges and Increasing Salaries Thereof, Etc.

Following is presented a full text of the acts submitting to the voters of Nebraska the propositions to amend the state constitution: and articles and sections of the state for the purpose of amending the constitution of the state to prohibit the manufacturing, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and providing for the number and kind of such proposed amendments, and an amendment to the constitution of the state to license and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and providing for the manner of voting on such proposed amendments.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska: Section 1. That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1890, there shall be submitted to the voters of this state for approval or rejection an amendment to the constitution of this state in words as follows: "The manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage are forever prohibited in this state, and the legislature shall provide by law for enforcement of this provision. And the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be separately submitted to the voters of this state for their approval or rejection an amendment to the constitution of the state in words as follows: "The manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be licensed and regulated by law."

Section 2. At such election, on the ballot of each elector voting for the proposed amendment to the constitution, shall be written or printed the words of the proposed amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and having attached to the ballot the words in my office with his objections within five (5) days after the adjournment of the legislature, it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to witness my hand this 15th day of February A. D. 1889.

FOR FIVE SUPREME JUDGES. To amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5), of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, entitled "Judicial Department," so as to provide for five (5) judges of the supreme court, and to repeal and original sections.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows: "Section 2. The supreme court shall consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a judgment. The judges shall be elected in cases relating to a revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warranto and habeas corpus, and appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law."

Section 2. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows: "Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their terms of office, except as herein provided, shall be for a period of five (5) years."

Section 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows: "Section 5. At the first general election to be held after the adoption of this amendment, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the supreme court, one of whom shall be elected for the term of one (1) year, one for the term of three (3) years, and one for the term of five (5) years, and at each general election thereafter, the judges shall be elected for the term of five (5) years. Provided, that the judges of the supreme court for the term for which they were respectively elected under the present constitution."

Section 4. That each person voting in favor of this amendment shall write or print upon his ballot the following: "For the proposed amendment to the constitution relating to the number of supreme judges."

APPROVED March 20, 1889. TO INCREASE SALARIES OF JUDGES. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, to increase the salary of each judge of the supreme court from \$5,000 per annum to \$6,000 per annum, and the salary of each judge of the district court from \$3,000 per annum to \$3,500 per annum, and the salary of each justice of the peace from \$1,000 per annum to \$1,200 per annum.

Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows: "Section 13. The judges of the supreme court shall each receive a salary of thirty-five (35) thousand dollars (\$35,000) per annum, and the judges of the district court shall each receive a salary of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) per annum, and the salary of each justice of the peace shall be payable quarterly."

Section 2. Each person voting in favor of this amendment shall write or print upon his ballot the following: "For the proposed amendment to the constitution relating to the salary of judges of the state courts."

APPROVED March 20, 1889. That's Where He'll Go. Exchange. The man who cheats his paper Out of a single cent Will never reach that heavenly land Where the angels sing and the saints wait! But when at last his race is run— This life of toil and woe— He'll straightaway go to the fiery land Where they never showed show!

OMAHA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY. Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital, \$500,000. Paid in Capital, \$250,000. Loans and advances made on real estate, and on all kinds of commercial paper, notes, and accounts receivable; acts as transfer agent and trustee of the various trusts, takes charge of property, collects taxes.